CLOSED SHELF

DEC 2 1966

The People's Korea

No. 289 EVERY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1966 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

DPRK Birthday Marked Abroad

The 18th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was celebrated in various foreign countries.

In Soviet Union

A mass meeting of representatives of public circles was held in Moscow on Sept. 7. D. S. Polyansky, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and Huh Kang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean embassy in Moscow, were present on the occasion together with factory workers, office employes and men of science and culture in Moscow.

I. N. Medvedev, Vice-chairman of the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, made a report at the meeting.

Pointing to the Korean people's struggle for unifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis, he stated that the just stand of the DPRK Government and a number of its concrete proposals for attaining this lofty goal enjoy the unqualified support of the Soviet Government and entire Soviet people.

Meetings were also held in Kiev on Sept. 7 and at the Belaya Dacha state farm near Moscow on Sept. 12.

In China

A meeting was held in Peking on Sept. 8 under the sponsorship of the China-Korea Friendship Association and the Peking Trade Union Council.

Speaking at the meeting, Wei Chuan-tung, Vice-president of the China-Korea Friendship Association, warmly hailed the tremendous successes the Korean people have achieved in socialist construction.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists who are occupying South Korea, he said:

U.S. imperialism is the chief obstacle to the unification of Korea and the root cause of the tribulations of the South Korean people.

He expressed support of the Chinese people for the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland,

A meeting was also held at the Peking Steel Institute on Sept. 10.

In Vietnam

A meeting to mark the DPRK birthday was held on Sept. 7 in Hanoi.

Addressing the meeting, Ha Huy Giap, Member of the Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee and President of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association, said:

With the brilliant successes in the past 18 years in socialist construction, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become the base for the struggle for the unification of Korea and the firm eastern outpost of the socialist camp, making an important contribution to the strengthening of the socialist camp and to the common struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

In Rumania

A friendship gathering was held at the Rumania-Korea Friendship Agricultural Cooperative on Sept. 8 with the attendance of Petre Andrei, Vice-chairman of the Bucharest Provincial People's Council and other leading persons of Party and Government organs.

The Korean feature film "Acrobatic stage" was shown on the occasion.

In Albania

On Sept. 9, employees of the Tirana Mining Machine Factory held a meeting.

On the previous day, a photo exhibition on "Korea today" opened in the city under the sponsorship of the Albanian Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

In Cuba

A Korean photo exhibition "Korea today" opened in Havana on Sept. 9 under the auspicies of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

Meanwhile, the Sept. 9 issue of "Granma," organ of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, carried an article captioned "18 years of democracy in Korea."

In Algeria

"El Moudjahid," an Algerian paper, on Sept. 9 carried an editorial article marking the 18th birthday of the DPRK.

Another Algerian paper "Revolucion Africain" also dedicated an article to the DPRK birthday.

Foreign Leaders Celebrate Korean Leaders on National Day

Greetings from Soviet Leaders

On the occasion of the 18th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, received a joint message of congratulations from L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, N.V. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

After extending congratulations to the Korean people on their national day, the congratulatory message said:

The Soviet Union supports continuously the just struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to unify the country peacefully on the basis of democracy. The Soviet people resolutely support the struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea against the machinations recently worked out in Seoul by the U.S.-led imperialist forces to frame up another aggressive alliance by raking up South Korean and South Vietnamese puppets, the Chiang Kai-shek clique and other allies, which are assisting in the U.S.'s imperialistic acts of robbery against Asia.

The Soviet people heartily wish the Korean friends and brothers fresh successes in their just struggle to promote socialist construction, force the American army to leave South Korea and to peacefully unify the fatherland.

Greetings from Chinese Leaders

The Korean leaders received a joint message of felicitations from Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the CPR, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the CPR.

After congratulating the Korean people on their national day, the message said:

The Chinese people rejoice over the successes the Korean people have achieved in socialist construction. The Korean people have fought for a long time against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and for the unification of their beautiful fatherland. The Chinese people resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people, and believe that the Korean people will surely win final victory in the just cause to realize the unification of the fatherland.

From Other Socialist Countries

The Korean leaders also received messages of congratulations from leaders of other socialist countries and Asian, African and Latin American countries. The messages were from:

* Ho Chi Minh, President of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the VDR, and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the VDR.
* Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Premier of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba.
* Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, Prof. and Dr. Johannes Dieckmann, President of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, and Erich Correns, Chairman of the National Council of the German Democratic National Front.
* Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chair-

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Greetings from Pres. Of Chilean Senate

President Choi Yong Kun on Sept. 9 received the following cable of greetings from Tomas Leyes Vicuna, President of the Senate of the Republic of Chile:

Extending greetings to you on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I express my ardent hope for peace and development of relations among nations.

Chilean Parliamentarian Urges Closer Ties with Korea

Carlos Moralles, Chilean M. P. and Chairman of the Chilean-Korean Cultural Society, who had been in Korea in October last year as a member of a Chilean Parliamentarian delegation, declared in his speech at the Lower House of the Chilean Republic last month that Chile should strengthen relations with Korea.

He also said that the founding of the Chilean-Korean Cultural Society opened a new phase in the friendly relations between Chile and Korea."

Referring to his visit to Korea, he said:

All people who had been to Korea share the view that, though Korea is a small country, it is a dynamic country and its resourceful people are building, by relying on their efforts, a model country in respect to economic development or social and cultural progress.

From the political view point, Korea is one of the most independent socialist states in the world.

The Korean people have proclaimed the principle of *Juche* (national identity) as the ideas for expediting the revolution of their country.

Korea, a country which has such a genuine national identity and which scores remarkable success even in sports, merits international respect. And it is a country with which the Chilean people should strengthen their ties.

Friendship with such a small country in Asia might prove more benefitial than with a big power in Europe.

Chilean Visitor: U.N. Should Not Meddle With Korean Issue

Fernando Murillo Viana, Secretary of the Chilean-Korean Friendship Society, who arrived in Korea on Sept. 6 said that Korea's unification is one that ought to be settled by the Korean people themselves and the U.N. has no right to interfere in it according to information from Pyongyang.

He said so at an interview with Korean journalists on Sept. 12.

Pointing to the Chilean Government's decision to withdraw from the "UNCURK," he said that this represents support of the Chilean people to the Korean people.

He went on: The U.S. Government is putting pressure on the Chilean Government to cancel this decision but the Chilean Government will hold fast to its stand.

Ethiopia To Withdraw Its Delegate from "U.N. Command" in South Korea

Ethiopia decided to withdraw her liaison officers' group from the "U.N. command" in South Korea, an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, according to foreign news dispatches from Addis Ababa.

This is another blow to U.S. imperialism. It implies that Ethiopia no longer wants to play a dirty role of justifying the occupation of the U.S. aggressor troops in South Korea under the U.N. signboard.

It should be recalled that France took the same step at the end of May last year.

CLOSED SHELF

Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism — First & Foremost Common Task of World People

The U.S. imperialist policy of turning South Korea into their colony and military base greatly endangers peace in Asia and the world. They are trying to occupy the whole of Korea and the Asian continent, using South Korea as a springboard, and eventually achieve world supremacy.

The concluding part of the Rodong Shinmoon article of September 2 dedicated to the centenary of the sinking of the U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman" in the Daidong River deals with the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, sworn enemy of the Korean people.

Since the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have pursued an aggressive, nation-splitting policy in order to realize their criminal design.

They set out to perpetuate the temporary division of Korea along the 38th Parallel line and hamper in every way Korea's development into a unified, independent state.

They deliberately frustrated the implementation of the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference which envisaged the establishment of a unified and democratic, provisional government in Korea and rigged up the separate puppet regime of Syngman Rhee in South Korea by abusing the U.N. flag.

While turning South Korea into a military strategic base, they frenziedly pursued the policies of national split and war.

In 1949 they turned down our repeated, sincere proposals on achieving the country's unification through all-Korea free elections.

In June 1950 they peremptorily rejected the reasonable proposal of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on realizing the unification of the country by coalescing the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the "National Assembly" of South Korea into a single legislative organ and answered this proposal with the provocation of an aggressive war.

The U.S. imperialists who had been stepping up war preparations to invade the whole of Korea and the Asian continent instigated traitor Syngman Rhee to ignite the aggressive war in Korea on June 25 and took the road of open armed intervention.

To achieve their vicious ambitions, they mobilized the bulk of their ground, naval and air forces and troops of 15 of their statellite countries and prosecuted a most barbarous sanguinary war in human history. They wantonly slaughtered peaceable inhabitants, using napalm bombs and bacteriological weapons, and levelled towns and villages by indiscriminative bombing.

However, they met an ignominious defeat in the war, the first one in the history of their aggressive wars, and bent their knees before the Korean people.

Yet, far from drawing a proper lesson from the Korean War and withdrawing from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have been doggedly obstructing the self-dependent, peaceful unification of Korea in the post-war period, too, persisting in their policy of aggression.

The 1954 Geneva Conference for the peaceful solution of the Korean question was also scuttled by them.

Then they again illegally brought the Korean question to the United Nations.

They countered with "U.N.-supervised election" the consistent proposal of our people on unifying the country by the Korean people themselves through the holding of North-South general elections on a democratic basis free from outside interference after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. The so-called "U.N. supervision" is the fond cliche of the U.S. imperialists for justifying their aggression and subjugation and perpetuating the partition of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists not only opposed the self-dependent peaceful unification of Korea. They also categorically turned down such sincere proposals as these for the reduction of the North and South Korean armies, enforcement of a North-South Confederate system, economic and cultural intercourse and mutual visits, which were all aimed at lessening tension and promoting understanding between the North and the South. They are even against correspondence between the North and the South.

In gross violation of the Armistice Agreement the U.S. imperialists have been introducing atomic weapons, guided missiles and other new-type weapons in large quantities into South Korea and ceaselessly conducting large-scale war exercises there.

Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi clique are clamouring that the "unification question should be handled down through generations like the hundred year war" and "it should be discussed in the latter half of the '70s.

This is as good as saying that they do not want unification.

The U.S. imperialists have cooked up the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" and are ushering even the Japanese militarists into South Korea

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man of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Z. Sambu, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the MPR.

* Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, Chivu Stoica, Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSR.

* Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR.

* Wladislaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Edward Ochab, Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR.

* Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Jozef Lenart, Premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

* Kadar Janos, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Dobi Istvan, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyula Kallay, Prime Minister of the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government of the HPR.

*Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Georgi Traikov, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the BPR.

Greetings from Other Countries:

* Modibo Keita, President of the Republic of Mali

*Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

* Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

* Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea

* Abdullah Sallal, President of the Yemen Arab Republic

* Sukarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia

* Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic

* Alphonse Massamba-Debat, President of the Republic of the Congo (B)

* Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Algeria.

* Naji Talib, Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq

* Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation

* Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat and Vice-premier of the Laotian Government of National Union

Korean Question Should Be Solved by Korean People Themselves

EDITORIAL

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are making desperate efforts to bring once again the Korean question before the United Nations General Assembly at its 21st session.

Washington has conducted such a machination for 19 years to justify the illegal occupation of South Korea and hoodwink the world public.

But whatever means and schemes it may resort to, the U.S. Administration is unable to cover up the illegality of the U.N. debate on the "Korean question." On the contrary, as the days go by, the real nature of the U.S.-stage-managed annual farces designed to discuss the Korean question in the U.N. has been brought to light before the people of the world.

This can be clearly proved by the fact that prior to the present 21st session of the U.N. General Assembly, Chile withdrew from the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and that recently Ethiopia decided to withdraw her liaison officers group from the "U.N. command" in South Korea.

Abusing the signboard of the "U.N.," the U.S. imperialists have been occupying South Korea and pursuing their colonial rule over it, while cooking up successive South Korean puppet regimes.

The discussions of the "Korean question" in the U.N. in the past have put obstacles in the way of the unification of Korea, far from promoting it.

As is well known, the Korean question is the question of restoring the unification of a temporarily divided land and is an internal affair which should be solved by the Korean people themselves. This question has nothing to do with the U.N.

In view of the U.N. Charter providing for the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, the U.N. has no right to discuss the Korean question.

Moreover, the U.N. has lost the moral authority to deal with the Korean question, having reduced to a belligerent in the Korean War by the U.S. aggressors.

As was reclarified in the July 21 memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean question is a question of the Korean people accomplishing the peaceful unification of the country by way of establishing a unified all-Korea government representing all sections of the people through free and democratic North-South general elections free from any outside interference.

The DPRK Government considers that a conference of states concerned may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, in which the states interested in the Korean question will be represented.

There is no other way but this just and rational line, and U.N. interference in the Korean question is absolutely impermissible.

Of late, South Korean papers are echoing the mounting voices of the people for the earliest accomplishment of the unification of the country. Censuring the hokum of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique for Korea's unification through "U.N.-supervised general elections," a South Korean daily wrote on August 16: "This proposal is a formal one devoid of national identity, and the day of unification can be brought earlier only when we take a stand of national identity."

The U.N. should repent the misdeeds it committed in Korea under the wire-pulling of the U.S. imperialists.

And it must cancel all its illegal resolutions on the "Korean question" forcibly adopted through the mobilization of the hand-raising machine of U.S. imperialism despite the opposition of socialist countries and many U.N. member countries of Asia and Africa.

It must withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and other foreign troops occupying South Korea under its cloak.

It must dissolve the "UNCURK," an out-and-out aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, whose sole business is to fabricate "annual reports" for covering up the crimes of U.S. imperialism in South Korea. Those problems are what the U.N. must discuss immediately.

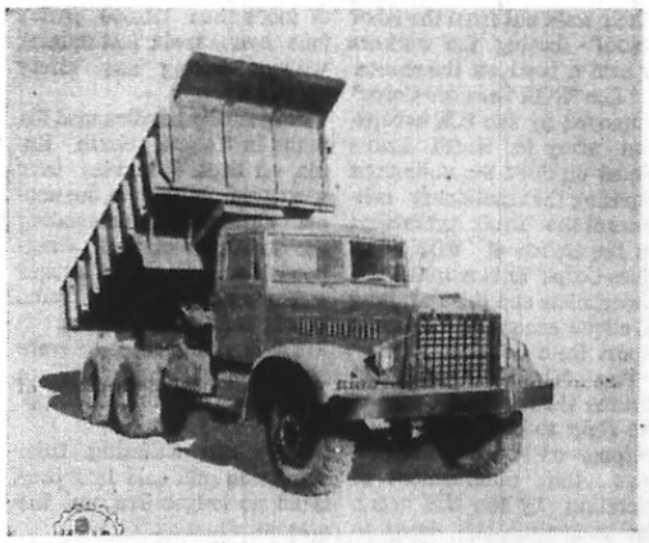
It is beyond dispute that no outside interference is permissible in the question of Korea's unification and that it must be left to the Korean people themselves.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the progressive people of the world, who respect national independence and sovereignty and treasure peace in Asia and in the world, support the struggle of the Korean people for the fair solution of the Korean question.

The Korean people will certainly expel the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and other foreign troops from South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the country.

Transportation in North Korea

The electric locomotive, Bulkeunki or Red Flag was made in the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory (See map on page 3, 283rd issue of the People's Korea). Bulkeunki type electric locomotives are now running on most railways of North Korea. They have a speed of 120 km per hour and a traction of over 2,700 tons.



"Seungri-64" 10-ton dump trucks, manufactured in the Dukchun Automobile Factory (See map on page 3, 283rd issue of the People's Korea), are rendering big service in various parts of North Korea.

In present-day North Korea the main burden of transportation is borne by Korean-made automobiles and railroads, which are contributing greatly to socialist construction briskly under progress.

As is well known, transportation can be an index to the development of a country. Transportation vitally affects all the aspects of the national economy. Therefore, all countries are required to possess well-organized transportation networks. The metallurgical and machine-building industries are essential for the establishment of well-organized transportation systems.

In North Korea today, the Korean people under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, are resolutely engaged in socialist construction in the sixth year of the current Seven-Year Plan, making brilliant successes, as is well known.

Following their liberation from the defeated Japanese imperialist colonialists, the Korean people took over the destroyed transportation systems left behind by their enemies.

The Japanese imperialists destroyed their transportation systesm when they were defeated in 1945. During the Japanese imperialist occupation, the railroads were employed only in the service of the Japanese imperialists for the prosecution of their aggressive war.

The Japanese imperialists laid railroads along the eastern and western coasts of Korea for military purposes and exploitation of Korea's rich resources. The railroads and other transportation systems completely depended upon Japan for their equipment for repair, improvement and enlargement.

Furthermore, the Korean War raged between 1950 and 1953, ravaging the whole of Korea's territory, leaving the national economy in ruins.

The Korean people, led by the Marshal Kim Il Sung-headed Korean Workers' Party, survived the war, repelling the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

After the war, the Korean people determinedly undertook the reconstruction of their devastated transportation networks and built new ones, so as to meet the demand of the daily expanding national economy under the banner of self-reliance.

As a result of their intensified efforts, within twelve hours from the ceasefire, they succeeded in running the first train on the Sinuiju-Kaesong line (Sinuiju is a city situated on the northern border, looking over the People's Republic of China and Kaesong situated just north of the demarcation line), on the ninth day of the truce, putting passenger service into full operation across North Korea and, a few months later, bringing back all the transportation systems to normal.

The remarkable development of the machine building and metallurgical industries provided necessary conditions for the establishment of coach-manufacturing and automobile-manufacturing industries, thereby paving the way for the development and expansion of transportation services across North Korea.

The automobile-manufacturing industry has its reliable base in Duckchun, South Pyongang Province. The coach-manufacturing industry has its factories in Pyonyang, Wonsan, Chongjin and Koojang. In addition, 7,200 engineers and technical personnel have been trained for railway services. Various training school, including colleges, were established.

The Duckchun Automobile Factory succeeded in building the first truck with Korean technique and materials, naming it "Seungri" meaning "victory." The production of the "Seungri" type trucks was a milestone in the automobile-manufacturing industry, giving valuable experience to the industrious Korean people.

Now, the automobile-manufacturing industry produces thousands of trucks annually, thanks to sufficient supply of materials and introduction of advanced technology. It also produces 10-ton trucks, small and big-size buses, passenger cars, and "Chullima" type trolley buses.

During the period of 1946-63, the automobile transport grew 73 times, and showed a 7 per cent increase in 1964 over 1963.

Now, 21 per cent or 500 kilometers of North Korea's total railroad mileage has been electrified. The Pyongyang-Sinuiju line on the western coast, the Pyongyang-Wonsan line, running across North Korea from east to west and part of the Wonsan-Rajin line on the eastern coast have been electrified.

Thus, the railway transport has grew 15.9 times over 1946.

In view of the rapid development of the national economy and the topographical conditions of Korea, the electrification of the main lines is planned to be completed in the near future, together with the commissioning of diesel cars in railway services.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (12)

Article VI of the treaty says: "This shall be remain in force indefintely." Therefore, under the treaty, the U.S. army has the right to remain in South Korea indefinitely, with no restrictions as to the number of its personnel and areas of stationing. Besides, it is granted the right to build military bases in any place and the freedom to perpetuate all sorts of arbitrary acts with extraterritorial privileges.

The 1953 "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty" which grants the U.S. the right of permanent stationing of its troops in South Korea, is, in the final analysis, the reaffirmation of the permanent military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist forces.

Needless to say, it is incompatible with the sovereign right of an independent state to allow a foreign country to station its armed forces in any place of its territory for an indefinite period of time.

The 1953 ROK-U.S. military pact is a flagrant violation not only of Clause 60, Article 4 of the Korean Armistice Agreement which prohibits the permanent retention of any foreign troops in Korea but of the August, 1953 "U.N. resolution" itself which calls on all the U.N. members to observe the above clause of the Armistice Agreement.

Furthermore, the operational command of the "ROK armed forces" is in the hands of the U.N. army command, and the legal basis for this is the "Taejon Agreement" signed on July 12 of 1950 and the "Minutes of the ROK-U.S. Talks" held on November 20 of 1950, as well as a number of other agreements.

It is expressly stated in Chapter II of the "Minutes of the ROK-U.S. Talks" that "While the U.N. Command assumes responsibility for the defense of the Republic of Korea, the ROK army is placed under the operational command of the U.N. Command." (The South Korean year-book "Hankook Nyungam," 1955)

Today, about 60,000 U.S. troops are stationed in South Korea, wearing the name of the "U.N. forces," and the South Korean army is placed under the virtually U.S.-dominated "U.N. forces."

The U.S.-ruled "U.N. forces" are not such a legal "U.N. forces" as provided for in the "U.N. Charter." Moreover, the prerogatives of the supreme command of the "U.N. forces" do not belong to the "U.N." but to the U.S. President.

Therefore, it is self-evident that the U.S. President, presently L.B. Johnson, has the untouchable right to use the 700,000 South Korean troops as freely as he wants, just as he use his domestic troops, for U.S. military strategic considerations and for U.S. interests, under the protection of the "permanently-authorized name of the "U.N."

This fact tells the nature of the successive South Korean regimes as a U.S. robot goverment. This was doubly confirmed by the fact that the South Korean military regime of Pak Jung Hi, on U.S. masters' orders, has already sent over 30,000 troops and is now dispatching another 20,000 to South Vietnam, in the most faithful moves to help its Washington masters attain their imperialistic ambition.

Truly, the South Korean army is subordinated to the U.S. imperialists: Under the "Agreement on Transfer of Military Command" signed on July 12 of 1950 (or the so-called "Taejon Agreement"), the U.S. military advisory group has sent advisers, to army corpses, divisions, regiments, battalions and to the military training centers, to say nothing of the "Defense Ministry," in an effort to hold tight grip of, supervise and direct the "ROK army."

Captain Kim Yung Sik, leader of a combat support company, 38th regiment, 15th division of the "ROK army" who came over to North Korea on April 24 this year, said in his personal papers contributed to the North-Korean paper, *Jokook Tongil* (Fatherland's Unification):

The "ROK army" without the watch and control of the U.S. army "advisors" is unthinkable. U.S. army "advisors" always keep a close watch on "ROK" army soldiers, whenever and wherever the "ROK" soldiers may be, and they have control over every action of the "ROK" soldiers and steer them as freely as they want... U.S. army "advisors" control the "ROK" army, ranging from personnel administration and training to the supply of equipment, not to mention operational command of the "ROK" army. Of course, there is the "Defense Ministry" and the "military, naval and air forces headquarters," but they are nothing but a scarecrow that copies and conveys in Korean the orders from U.S. Eighth Army with the signboard of the "United Nations Command." Indeed, the "ROK" army is an appendage to the U.S. army.

(To be continued)

"ROK-Japan Ministers Conference"— Offspring of U.S. Policy of Aggression

The so-called "South Korea-Japan Ministers Conference" was held in Seoul from Sept. 8 to 10. It adopted a "joint statement" after discussing the items of its agenda such as "economic cooperation between Korea and Japan," "promotion of trade," "exchange of agricultural and marine products" and "marine and civil aviation ageement."

The results of the "Conference" clearly shows that the meeting is offspring of the U.S. Far Eastern policy of transferring part of its concessions to Japan in return for the latter's sharing with the U.S. the military and economic burden of the colonial rule over South Korea and of utilizing the Japanese militarists as a shock-brigade in Asian aggression.

By stage-managing the "Korea-Japan Economic Ministers Conference," U.S. imperialism intended to use the pontential of revived Japanese monopolies in accelerating the militarization of South Korea and, furthermore, to ensure the smooth supply of war materials for the war of aggression in Vietnam.

On the other hand, the Japanese militarists are not only actively taking part in the U.S. policy of aggression, and taking the lead in implementing it, but also running amuck in tightening their own control over South Korea and setting up an economic foothold for the realization of their aggressive designs for the "all-the-world-one-family principle" and a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." For this, they are openly presenting brigandish demands to the South Korean puppet clique.

As for the Pak Jung Hi clique, it entreats its Japanese master to send monopoly capital without restriction and to choose South Korea as a supplier of grain to Japan.

Moreover, at the "Conference" the Pak Jung Hi clique did not hesitate to beg the Japanese delegates for a few yen to help keep them in power for a long time, selling out the interests of the country to Japan.

More grave and treacherous plots will be hatched at the Tokyo "Conference" next year and at later conferences. The "Conference" is a permanent organ for Japanese economic intrusion into South Korea under the cloak of "Japan-Korea economic cooperation."

The Korean people will certainly smash all the aggressive plots of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

U.S. Policy of Aggression and Militarization of "ROK" Economy

(Continued from previous issue)

As a result of the plundering and exploitation of the South Korean economy by U.S. imperialism for realizing its military aims, or the militarization of the South Korean economy, the South Korean economy has been completely subjugated to that of the U.S. Accordingly, it is quite natural that the future course of "development" of the South Korean economy should be dictated by the U.S. economy. The U.S. economy of today is characterized, first of all, by a high degree of militarization. Thus, direct U.S. military spending has grown 5 times the figure for the years immediately after World War II, or 50 times the pre-war level. This means that, it has doubled the growth rate of national income in the immediate post-war years, and 7 times that in the years just before the war. The South Korean economy has no alternative but to follow the road of militarization, since the U.S. economy itself, upon which it completely depends for its "development," is heading straightly toward militarization.

An examination of the economic policy of colonial plunder followed by the U.S. in South Korea, clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists have been and are utilizing South Korean economic potentials for their military needs, though, both in quantity and quality, the level of South Korean "defense" industries is still far lower than the level of those in imperialist countries. Thus, the militarization of the South Korean economy is distinct from the concept of economic militarization in the general sense of the word. It is a militarization peculiar to colonies where industries are usually backward and lopsided. Then, what characterizes the South Korean economic militarization?

First, it is characterized by the fact that the militarization of the economy is being promoted exclusively by U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists are making use of the puppet South Korean "Government" as a medium through which they can adjust and control the South Korean economy to realize their military aims. In doing so, they give more prominence to the "direct" control of the economy by the puppet "Government" as their medium ("direct control formula") than the "indirect" governmental control ("indirect control formula"). Governmental controls over economy in imperialist countries are conducted both directly and indirectly. This is irrespective of whether economic controls are for the militarization of the economy or for the prevention of economic crises.

The so-called "direct control" means 1) control, by administrative orders, of the production plans of enterprises and 2) control, by means of the investment of government funds, of the line along which private capital investments are to be made, or in other words, control of production by determining material conditions (main raw materials, power resources, facilities and others) and the distribution of labour. By the so-called "indirect control" the Keynesians advocate, is meant the control of finance, namely, surveillance over investments and foreign currency, a financial policy through credit extensions and others. It goes without saying that the "direct" control system is a means more coercive and relatively more effective than the "indirect" one. Hence, it is quite natural that the U.S. imperialists resort to the "direct" control system than to the "indirect" in plundering the South Korean economy which is no more than a mere appendage to the U.S. economy, which they are set to utilize in order to realize their military aims. Thus, this "direct" control system enables the U.S. imperialists to adjust the structure of the South Korean economy and the course of its future "development" entirely to their desire to satisfy their political, military and economic requirements. The ways and means to which the U.S. imperialists resort to control the South Korean economy are neo-colonialist. One of the main means they are using in stepping up the militarization of the South Korean economy is what is known as U.S. economic "aid" to South Korea. By distributing and managing the "aid" goods, they can control the distribution of materials for production. This is based on the fact that, since the South Korean economy is only a link in the cycle of the reproduction processes of the U.S. economy and since South Korea totally depends upon the U.S. for most of the main raw materials and facilities necessary for its industries, and in view of their right to make decisions on the kind and quantities of their "aid" goods to South Korea as well as on the areas to which the goods are to be distributed, they are in a position to decide the structure of the South Korean economy and the future course of its "development."

Material conditions for South Korean industrial production (such as main raw materials, power resources and facilities) which, through their economic "aid" to South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have placed under their control, are many and varied.

Even in imperialist countries, controls over material conditions for production are usually confined to main raw materials, and even such raw material controls are more often than not temporary and are usually placed during wartime. For example, during World War II, the U.S. placed controls on only three major metals: iron, copper and aluminium. In South Korea, however, even industrial equipment and facilities are subject to U.S. control, let alone other main raw materials. Today, South Korean industries depend upon the U.S. for the import of 70-80 per cent of the raw materials and equipment needed for production, and this fact is utilized by the U.S. imperialists as the material basis for the maintenance of their absolute control over the South Korean economy.

Another means which the U.S. imperialists employ in accelerating South Korea's economic militarization, is their control over "Government"-run enterprises, through which the U.S. imperialists, though in an "indirect" way, can extend their control to produc-

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S. Korean Workers' Struggles for Democratic Rights and Existence

* Some 20,000 workers employed at 16 textile mills on Sept. 13 declared to call a strike, according to a report from Seoul.

Since June 15, they have been in dispute with management, demanding a 30 per cent wage hike, but the management has made no reply to the workers.

* South Korean workers hired at warehouse companies in Pusan City lodged on Sept. 11 a written petition with the "Pusan District Labor Committee" demanding the stoppage of illegal suppression by management against workers employed by Pusan, Samhwa, Taesung and Shinyang warehouse companies.

The management of these companies employed gangs in early August and distributed to the workers "confirmation sheets" which stated "we do not need a labor union" and sheets of paper notifying "their walk out from the labor union," forcing the workers to seal a bond on the sheets.

*The "ROK Services Corps" employed by the U.S. occupation army in South Korea issued on Sept. 9 a statement exposing the reactionary contents of the "Draft Agreement on the Status of ROK Services Corps" drawn up the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique according to a radio report from Seoul.

The "Draft Agreement" assures the Services Corps of the right to collective action so long as it does not prevent the enforcement of operation by the U.S. army, and allows the U.S. army to suppress the laborers at will when the U.S. side considers the right is contrary to the expediency of military operation.

This is, in effect, a sordid machination to quell the struggle of workers for their right to action and existence, under the pretext that the right runs counter to military operation or military necessity.

In the statement, the workers declared that they would ignore the criminal agreement against collective bargaining, and strongly demanded the assurance of their elementary rights.

* Thousands of day-laborers in Soonchun City, South Cholla Province, are demanding that the puppet authorities in the area immediately pay their wages in arrears for two months, according to South Korean newspapers.

The laborers were employed by the authorities as public workers two months ago, but have failed to get wages from their employer.

*South Korean daily Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon reports that the inhabitants of Euijungboo, Kyonggi Province, are demanding the U.S. army authorities remove a powder depot in the heart of the city.

Already in May, they formed a committee against the use of the site, and recently presented a petition to this effect to the U.S. State Department, the U.S. "Embassy" in Seoul, the U.S. Eighth Army and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The U.S. aggressors built the powder depot on an site of more than 150,000 *pyung* (one *pyung* is six feet square), without taking any safety measure.

*Physically handicapped Koreans in Taejun, South Korea, on Sept. 8, handed over a written petition to the puppet authorities demanding the assurance of their livelihoods and began a hunger strike, according to a radio report from South Korea.

These handicapped were from the "Daehan Welfare Committee for the Handicapped."

They are suffering from starvation and said that they could no longer live in the present situation.

*The puppet "Government's Monopoly Corporation" is planning to collect Soosam (a kind of Korean ginseng) from farmers at a purchasing price 15 per cent down from the previous year's—lower than its production cost—, according to a Sept. 7 report of Dong-a Tongshin in Seoul.

Angered producers are determined to oppose this plan.

The puppet authorities, saying that "this year's funds for purchasing Soosam curtailed so that the cut in the producer price was unavoidable," are plotting to impose the cut on the farmers, but they are vigorously opposing the scheme.

Chairman of CC for Repatriation

Denounces Japanese Gov't Decision On Scrapping Repatriation Pact

Li Gye Baik, Chairman of the Central Committee for Repatriation under CHONGRYUN

Li Gye Baik, Chairman of the Central Committee for Repatriation under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN), issued a statement on Sept. 8, supporting the telegram the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent to the Japan Red Cross Society, denouncing the "understanding reached at the Cabinet meeting" of the Japanese Government on extending the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan for only one more year.

He said: As is rightly pointed out by the DPRK Red Cross Society, it is entirely illegal to state that "extension of the Repatriation Agreement shall be for this time only" or to demand its "abrogation" at the moment when a large number of Korean citizens in Japan still desire to return home and applicants for repatriation are steadily increasing.

He held that the question on the extension of the Repatriation Agreement for 1968 is a question to be discussed and decided upon next year by the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies on the basis of the Agreement and its basic spirit, and the Repatriation Agreement must be extended unamended as long as there are Koreans who desire to return home.

The move of the Japanese authorities to unilaterally "abrogate" the Repatriation Agreement issued from a sinister political aim, he said.

Noting that the Repatriation Agreement was concluded between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies and its validity has been fully substantiated through repatriation work which has been carried on smoothly in the past seven years with the active support of broad circles of the Japanese people and world public opinion, Chariman Li Gye Baik said: it is entirely unreasonable for the Japanese authorities to try to amend and abrogate the Repatriation Agreement unilaterally and it is contradictory to international law and international practices.

We will never recognize the "understanding" of the Japanese side intended to wreck the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan, he declared.

Strongly demanding the Japanese authorities withdraw at once their illegal "understanding," he warned that if Japanese Government wrecks the repatriation work, it shall be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

He declared in conclusion: The Koreans in Japan will fight to the end for defending the right to return home, their sacred, inviolable human right.

74 Japanese Local Assemblies Support Koreans' Educational Work Here

The Himeji Municipal Assembly on Sept. 5 unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that the Japanese Government fully assure Koreans in Japan of their democratic and national education.

With this resolution, the Japanese local self-governing assemblies that had expressed their support for the national educational work of Korean citizens in Japan, totalled 74, namely, the Tokyo Metropolitan, 2 prefectural assemblies, 44 municipal, and 27 town and village assemblies.

Japanese People Continuing Campaigns for Defense of Koreans' Repat. Work

The Japanese Government's decision to terminate Koreans' repatriation service one year later is arousing a new wave of opposition from broad sections of the Japanese people:

Kei Hoashi, Socialist member of the House of Representatives (First from Left standing), is making a speech of encouragement at an assemblage of Koreans who are keeping up their struggles to have the Japanese Government extend unconditionally the Repatriation Agreement for another year.

The Second National Council of the Japan-Korea Association held in Tokyo on Sept. 10 adopted a resolution demanding the Sato Government cancel at once its illegal decision on abrogating the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan after extending it for only one more year and extend it unconditionally.

It decided to launch a vigorous nation-wide struggle to demand unconditional extension of the Repatriation Agreement and defending their democratic, national rights, while consolidating solidarity with them, and continue the massive movement for the entry into Japan of Korean engineers and for free travel and promotion of economic and cultural intercourse between Japan and Korea.

The meeting decided to wage, together with the broad democratic forces of Japan, a powerful struggle to tear up the "Japan-ROK Treaty" and strongly support the just struggle of the Korean people for independent unification of the country.

Earlier, on Sept. 6 representatives of various political parties and social organizations of Japan held their second meeting in the first assembly hall of the Lower House and protested to the Sato Government against its unlawful steps to abrogate the Repatriation Agreement.

The meeting had decided on the following urgent tasks of struggle:

To expand propaganda activities among the Japanese people, to expose the motives of the Sato Government for scrapping the Repatriation Agreement;

To intensify protests against the Sato Government and the signature-collecting campaigns demanding unconditional extension of the Agreement;

To hold a national meeting of representatives of Japanese people to help in the return home of Koreans in Japan in Niigata on Sept. 21, to time it with the farewell ceremony for the 141st batch of Koreans leaving Japan;

To put up this demand in all struggles for peace, democracy and better living, including the workers' general strike scheduled for Oct. 21.

The meeting jointly sponsored by the Association for Aiding in the Return Home of Koreans in Japan, the Japan-Korea Association, the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, was attended by representatives of 23 democratic organizations, including trade unions, youth and women's unions, organizations of men of culture and arts, lawyers and scientists, and international friendship organizations.

On Sept. 2, 12 representatives of the Association from the Hokkaido and Tohoku, Kanto and Kansai areas called at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japan Red Cross and strongly demanded they give up their unreasonable scheme to hamper the repatriation operation of the Korean residents in Japan.

75 Local Assemblies Here Adopt Resolutions

The Kasugai City Assembly in Aichi Prefecture, Japan, on Sept. 9 adopted a resolution supporting unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan.

With this, the number of Japanese local assemblies supporting unamended extension of the Repatriation Pact totalled 75 as of Sept. 9.

Support from Abroad For Koreans' Demand

The Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic issued on Sept. 2 a statement protesting against the Japanese Government for its decision to abrogate unilaterally the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan, according to a Vietnam News Agency report from Hanoi.

The statement urged the Japanese Government to withdraw its illegal decision and scheme to destroy the repatriation work, and demanded the extension of the Agreement for another year without any amendment.

Polish Paper Trybuna Ludu supported the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea denouncing the decision of the Japanese Government to abrogate one year later the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan, according to information from Warsaw.

U.S. Policy of Aggression

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tion by private industries, since private enterprises are in most cases subordinated to "Government"-operated ones as their subcontract factories. The "Government"-run enterprises themselves, by gearing their production to "defense" needs, are serving the U.S. imperialists in implementing their policy of economic militarization. During the period between 1951 and 1962, the "Government"-run enterprises met U.S. military needs, by supplying them with a yearly average of 14 and 12 per cent of the total production of electricity and coal, respectively, as well as by carrying a yearly average of 45 per cent of the total railway freight cargoes for them. Tungsten, produced in South Korea during that period, was shipped entirely to the U.S. as its strategic material.

Through preferential supply of products to "suppliers of war materials," "Government"-run industries are playing the role of a major recourse for the U.S. imperialists to promote the militarization of the South Korean economy.

As a means to militarize the South Korean economy, the U.S. imperialists are also utilizing many kinds of compulsory measures taken by the puppet "Government" against enterprises. These compulsory measures include the systems of government permission and approval of business activities as well as organization of various forms of "government" inspired associations and unions so that the puppet authorities may hold sway over enterprises. Mention must be made of various kinds of privileges and administrative powers whose abuse by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets makes it possible for them to buy from the above-mentioned "suppliers" military supplies at nominal prices, or to requisition them.

Art Festival Held by Koreans Here to Mark Sept. 9 Nat'l Day

The Central Art Contests of Koreans in Japan to mark the 18th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were held in Tokyo on Sept. 13 and 14.

The contests were attended by over 2,000 amateur artists from 24 prefectural headquarters of CHONGRYUN and 11 organizations under CHONGRYUN in different parts of Japan.

Some 200 colorful performances were staged in four divisions—vocal music (solo, part songs, chorus), instrumental music (solo, ensemble and accompaniment to chorus, by national instruments; and solo, ensemble by Western instruments); dancing (solo, duet, group dancing, harvest-celebrating dancing, dancing drama) and oral performances (recitation, comic dialogues, old stories, dramas, dramatic sketches).

At the opening ceremony of the contests, Vice-chairman of CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee Li Sim Chul made a congratulatory speech.

Describing in detail the achievements of CHONGRYUN in its work of popularizing culture during the first half of this year, he said that its policy on popular culture has stricken firm root among the compatriots here and inspires all the compatriots in Japan with socialist patriotism.

Koreans from all walks of life as well as members of the Korean Youth League and the Korean Women's Union took part in the contests, all vying with each other with their long-prepared skill.

The hall was packed to capacity with enthusiastic spectators including, among others, crowds of Korean *umuni* (mothers), who looked happy with smiles, in flowery *chima* and *jugori* (Korean blouses and skirts).

Most of their performances were dedicated to eulogizing the fatherland and the leader and expressing the joy of the compatriots in Japan who are confidently marching ahead with the pride of being citizens of the DPRK under the guidance of CHONGRYUN.

(Photos from contests)
Top: **Women's chorus**
Right: **Group dancing**
Left top: *"Nongak"* **(Harvest-celebrating dancing)**
Left bottom: **Scene of a drama**

Fraudulent Election in S. Vietnam

Commenting on the "Constituent Assembly Election" being rigged up in South Vietnam under fascist suppression, Rodong Shinmoon on Sept. 10 says:.

It is designed to give a semblance of "legality" to the puppet regime fabricated through a military coup and thus create the impression that it is supported by the people and lull the mounting discontent of the people with the Thieu-Ky military dictatorship. For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys had long been twanging the harp of the "fairness" and "legality" of the "election" and resorted to every base means to appease the people.

The struggle against the "election" which has been sweeping South Vietnam with increasing velocity as its date drew near, is a lawful resistance against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and a just struggle for defending freedom and rights of the people, stresses the article.

The U.S. imperialists and their placemen may manufacture a "Constituent Assembly," a tool of aggression, through coercion and fraudulence, but its illegality will never be camouflaged. They may try to prove the "legitimacy" of the South Vietnam puppet regime with the "election results," but they will not be able to conceal that it is nothing but a puppet regime which can never represent the will of the people.

Stressing that the U.S. imperialists should pull out of South Vietnam and the Vietnamese question be left to the Vietnamese people, the commentary continues:

The South Vietnamese people tested through a protracted revolutionary struggle, will surely foil the "election" farce of the U.S. imperialists and the Thieu-Ky clique and achieve independence, democracy, neutrality and the reunification of the country, after expelling the U.S. imperialist aggressors from their territory.

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in an attempt to tide over the deepening crisis of their colonial rule and achieve their aggressive designs in Korea and Asia by hook or by crook.

The "ROK-Japan Treaty," along with the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact" and "the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty," constitutes the tripartite alliance of the U.S., Japan and the South Korean puppets. At present they are working hard to rig up on the basis of this "treaty" a single "anti-communist" military alliance in this region to oppose the socialist camp and obliterate the national independence and the liberation movement of the Asian people. The "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Meeting" held in Seoul some time ago was a direct product of this sinister scheme.

By forming such a new, all-inclusive military alliance, the U.S. imperialists are contemplating the crumbling foothold of their colonial domination in Asia and, in particular, recovering from their defeat in the Vietnam war.

Today, South Korea has become number one purveyor of the U.S. imperialists who have already induced the Pak Jung Hi clique to send 30,000 puppet troops to participate in the aggressive war in South Vietnam. 20,000 more are on their way.

The U.S. imperialists' war escalation in Vietnam is a grave criminal act against her people and an outright challenge to the freedom and independence of the people of Asia and the world and to peace.

But, no matter how wild the U.S. imperialists may turn, they will never be able to subdue the Vietnamese people fighting for freedom and independence, but will meet their own doom before long.

Facts clearly prove that the U.S. imperialists are not only the sworn enemy of the Korean people but also the main obstacle to the peace of Asia and of the world and the common enemy of the world's people.

The Korean people have never ceased even for a moment the struggle against the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists.

The struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea is at once a struggle for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and a struggle for defending peace in Asia and the world.

Without the struggle against U.S. imperialism, there can be no peace or security of the world today, nor can there be freedom or liberation of the exploited and oppressed nations.

The struggle against the U.S. imperialists is the first and foremost common task of the world's people. For successfuly waging this struggle all the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist forces must be united. Only the united might of the world's people can deal a decisive blow to the U.S. imperialists.

The peoples of the socialist countries and all the peace-loving people in Asia, Africa and Latin America should firmly be united under the banner of the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle and isolate the U.S. imperialists, bind hand and foot and deal them crushing blows everywhere in the world.

If all the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist forces close their ranks and wage a decisive struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the U.S. policies of aggression and war will be thwarted and world peace and security guaranteed.

The Korean people, with the undivided support and encouragement of the world's peace-loving people, will surely expel the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and achieve the self-dependent unification of the country.

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
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